

INC

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly incumbent on the dusky air. *Dryden.*
Here the rebel giants lie;
And, when to move th' incumbent load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addisn.*
Man is the destin'd prey of pestilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a close incumbent cloud of death. *Thomson.*
2. Imposed as a duty.
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that
are incumbent on all Christians. *Sprat's Sermons.*
There is a double duty incumbent upon us in the exercise of
our powers. *L'Estrange.*
Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly
mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence,
but of the obligations also which are incumbent upon us. *Atter.*
INCUMBERT. *n. f.* [incumbens, Latin.] He who is in present
possession of a benefice.
In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands,
and the incumbent lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*
TO INCUMBER. *v. a.* [incumbere, French.] To embarrass.
My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is still incumbent'd with some new delay. *Dryden's Juven.*
TO INCUR. *v. a.* [incurro, Latin.] To become liable to a
punishment or reprobation.
I have incurred displeasure from inferiours for giving way to
the faults of others. *Hayward.*
Incur'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold sin, deserv'd to fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'till the wrath,
Which thou incur'st by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell. *Milton.*
They had a full persuasive that not to do it were to desert
God, and consequently to incur damnation. *South.*
2. To occur; to press on the senses.
The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible,
and incur not to the eyes; but yet they are to be apprehended
by experience. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal
dependence; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations,
according to the different quality of external objects that incur
into the senses. *South's Sermons.*
INCURABILITY. *n. f.* [incurabilis, Fr. from incurable.] Im-
possibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.
We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and
improper consumption, together with the reason of the in-
curability of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*
INCURABLE. *adj.* [incurable, Fr. in and curable.] Not ad-
mitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable;
hopeless.
Pause not; for the present time's so sick,
That present medicine must be ministr'd.
Or overthrow incurable ensues. *Shakespeare, King John.*
Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow incurable;
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
A scirrhus is not absolutely incurable, because it has been
known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. *Arbutnot.*
If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, incurables may be
taken into the hospital. *Swift.*
INCURABLENESS. *n. f.* [from incurable.] State of not admitting
any cure.
INCURABLY. *adv.* [from incurable.] Without remedy.
We cannot know it is or is not, being incurably igno-
rant. *Lake.*
INCURIOUS. *adj.* [in and curious.] Negligent; inattentive.
The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures,
to be looked upon with a careless incurious eye. *Derham.*
He seldom at the park appear'd;
Yet, not incurious, was inclin'd
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*
INCURSION. *n. f.* [from incurro, Latin.]
1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.
Sins of daily incursons, and such as human frailty is un-
avoidably liable to. *South's Sermons.*
2. [Incurson, Fr.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.
Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when
they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile inva-
sion, or incurson, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*
Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his host
Against the Seythians, whose incursons wild
Have wasted Scythiana. *Arbutnot's Parod. Regain'd.*
The incursons of the Goths disorder'd the affairs of the
Roman empire. *Arbutnot on Cæsar.*
INCURVATE. *n. f.* [from incurvo, Latin.]
1. The act of bending or making crooked.
One part moving while the other rests, one would think,
should cause an incurvation in the line. *Glanv. See f.*
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.
He made use of acts of worship which God hath appro-
priated; as incurvation, and sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

IND

TO INCURVATE. *v. a.* [incurvo, Latin.] To bend; to
crook.
Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays
passing by the edges of bodies, that they are incurvated by
the action of these bodies. *Chene's Phil. Prin.*
INCURVITY. *n. f.* [from incurvo, Latin.] Crookedness; the
state of bending inward.
The incurvity of a dolphin must be taken not really, but
in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot
down again: straight bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded
obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TO INDAGATE. *v. a.* [indago, Latin.] To search; to beat
out.
INDAGATION. *n. f.* [from indagate.] Search; enquiry; ex-
amination.
Paracelsus directs us, in the indagation of colours, to have
an eye principally upon salts. *Boyle.*
Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human
indagation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
INDAGATOR. *n. f.* [indagator, Latin.] A searcher; an en-
quirer; an examiner.
The number of the elements of bodies is an enquiry whose
truth requires to be searched into by such skilful indagators of
nature. *Boyle.*
TO INDART. *v. a.* [ir and dart.] To dart in; to strike in.
I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I indart mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly. *Shakespeare.*
TO INDEBT. *v. a.*
1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.
INDEBTED. *participial adj.* [in and debt.] Obligated by something
received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. It has
to before the person to whom the debt is due, and for before
the thing received.
If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course
go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth
them be their virtues, let policy acknowledge itself indebted to
religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all
true virtues, even as God is of all good things. *Hooker.*
Forgive us our sins; for we forgive every one that is in-
debted to us. *Lu. xi. 4.*
He for himself
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring.
This blest alliance may
Th' indebted nation bounteously repay. *Graville.*
Few consider how much we are indebted to government, be-
cause few can represent how wretched mankind would be
without it. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence for
which we daily stand indebted to God. *Rogers's Sermon.*
We are wholly indebted for them to our ancestors. *Swift.*
INDECENCY. *n. f.* [indecent, French.] Any thing un-
becoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something
wrong, but scarce criminal.
He will in vain endeavour to reform indecency in his pupil,
which he allows in himself. *Lake.*
INDECENT. *adj.* [indecent, Fr. in and decent.] Unbecoming;
unfit for the eyes or ears.
'Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our
church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, the use
of them, as established amongst us, is necessary. *South.*
Characters, where obscene words were proper in their
mouths, but very indecent to be heard. *Dryden.*
INDECENTLY. *adv.* [from indecent.] Without decency; in a
manner contrary to decency.
INDECIDUOUS. *adj.* [in and deciduus.] Not falling; not
shed.
We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the
head, which were the indeciduous and undish'd locks of
Apollo. *Brown's Vul. Err.*
INDECLINABLE. *adj.* [indeclinable, Fr. indeclinabilis, Latin.]
Pondo is an indeclinable word, and when it is joined to num-
bers it signifies like a. *Arbutnot.*
INDECOROUS. *adj.* [indecorus, Latin.] Indecent; unbecom-
ing.
What can be more indecorous than for a creature to violate
the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful
excellence to whom he owes his life? *North.*
INDECORUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecom-
ing.
INDEED. *adv.* [in and deed.]
1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.*
Yet loving indeed, and therefore constant.
Though such assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake,
hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their
fitness to serve the turn of heretics, and such as piously will
venture to insult their poison into new minds. *Hooker.*
Some, who have not deferred judgment of death, have been
for their goods sake caught up and carried freight to the bough:
a thing indeed very pitiful and horrible. *Speyer.*
2. Above

IND

2. Above common rate.
Then didst thou utter, I am yours for ever; *Shakespeare.*
'Tis grace indeed.
Borrow, I mean affairs, his subjects pains;
But things of weight and consequence indeed, *Davies.*
Himself doth in his chamber them debate.
Such sons of Abraham, how highly favour they may have
the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites in-
deed. *South.*
I were a beast, indeed, to do you wrong.
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*
This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.
3. This limitation, indeed, of our author, will save those the
labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of
brutes; but will very little contribute to the discovery of one
next heir amongst men. *Lake.*
There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and
yet less to be feared, than death: indeed, for those unhappy
men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the pro-
spect of another seems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*
4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a
sense hardly perceptible or explicable.
This is indeed more criminal in thee. *Shakespeare.*
I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and
the two servants; tho' indeed I had no reason so to think. *Bac.*
Some sons indeed, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free. *Dryden.*
There is indeed no greater pleasure in visiting these maga-
zines of war, after one has seen two or three of them. *Addis.*
5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.
Against these forces were prepared to the number of near
one hundred ships; not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more
nimble motion. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
INDEFA'TIGABLE. *adj.* [indefatigabilis, in and defatig, Lat.]
Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour.
Who shall spread his airy flight,
Upborne with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton.*
The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and
pursue his design with a constant indefatigable attendance: he
must be infinitely patient and servile. *South.*
INDEFA'TIGABLY. *adv.* [from indefatigable.] Without wea-
riness.
A man indefatigably zealous in the service of the church and
state, and whose writings have highly deserved of both. *Dryd.*
INDEFECTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from indefectibilis.] The quality of
suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.
INDEFECTIBLE. *adj.* [in and defectus, Lat.] Unfailing; not
liable to defect or decay.
INDEFE'SIBLE. *adj.* [indefessibilis, French.] Not to be cut off;
not to be vacated; irrevocable.
So indefessible is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not
sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond
the possibility of ill husbandry. *Dewey of Piety.*
INDEFE'SIBLE. *adj.* [in and defesum, Lat.] What cannot
be defended or maintained.
As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the
actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a
sword, so it is altogether false and indefessible. *Sanderfon.*
INDEFINITE. *adj.* [indefinitus, Latin; indefinit, Fr.]
1. Not determined; not limited; not settled.
Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative
is more pregnant of direction than an indefinite; as ashes are
more generative than dust. *Bacon's Essays.*
Her advancement was left indefinite; but thus, that it should
be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*
Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by
place and time than the epic poem: the time of this last is
left indefinite. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not abso-
lutely without limits.
Though it is not infinite, it may be indefinite; though it is
not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehen-
sion. *Spektor.*
INDEFINITELY. *adv.* [from indefinite.]
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.
We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and
whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often
mention, to shew indefinitely what was done; but not univer-
sally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of ut-
terance. *Hooker.*
We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four
times, or indefinitely more than thrice. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
A duty to which all are indefinitely obliged, upon some oc-
casions, by the express command of God. *Snarbridge.*
2. To a degree indefinite.
If the world be indefinitely extended, that is, so far as no
human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see
must be the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*
INDEFINITUDE. *n. f.* [from indefinite.] Quantity not limited
by our understanding, though yet finite.
They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not in-

IND

definitude, by their various positions, combinations, and con-
junctions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
INDELIBERATE. *adj.* [indeliberat, Fr. in and deliberat.] Un-
premeditated; done without consideration.
INDELIBERATED. *adj.* [indeliberat, Fr. in and deliberat.] Un-
premeditated; done without consideration.
Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persua-
sions, if they be indeliberated, as in children, who want the
use of reason, are not presently free actions. *Bramhall.*
The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate
commitments of many sins, than with an allowed perissance in
any one. *Goose on the Tongue.*
INDELIBLE. *adj.* [indeleble, Fr. indelible, Lat. in and delib.]
It should be written indelible.
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.
Willful perpetrations of unworthy actions brands with inde-
lible characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*
Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil.
And spot indelible thy pocket foil. *Gay's Trivia.*
2. Not to be annulled.
All endowed with indelible power from above to feed, to go-
vern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of
it to the world's end. *Sprat's Sermons.*
INDELICACY. *n. f.* [in and delicacy.] Want of delicacy; want
of elegant decency.
Your papers would be chargeable with worse than indelicacy,
they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness
as you rally an impertinent self-love. *Addison.*
INDELICATE. *adj.* [in and delicate.] Wanting decency; void
of a quick sense of decency.
INDEMNIFICATION. *n. f.* [from indemnify.]
1. Security against loss or penalty.
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.
TO INDEMNIFY. *v. a.* [in and damnis.]
1. To secure against loss or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt.
Inolent signifies rude and haughty, indemnify to keep
safe. *Att.*
INDEMNITY. *n. f.* [indemnitas, French.] Security from punish-
ment; exemption from punishment.
I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and indulgence,
which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies
in forgetfulness. *King Charles.*
TO INDENT. *v. a.* [in and dens, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any
thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and
out; to make to wave or undulate.
About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlik'd itself,
And with indented glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespeare's As you like.*
The serpent then, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a furling maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads. *Milton.*
The margins on each side do not terminate in a freight
line, but are indented. *Woodward.*
TO INDENT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts
of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit,
and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To con-
tract; to bargain; to make a compact.
Shall we buy treason, and indent with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves? *Shakespeare, H. IV.*
He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and
has indented with us. *Dewey of Piety.*
INDE'NT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incisure; inden-
tation.
Trent shall not wind with such a deep indent,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
INDENTATION. *n. f.* [in and dens, Latin.] An indenture;
waving in any figure.
The margins on each side do not terminate in a freight
line, but are indented; each indentation being continued in a
small ridge across the line, to the indentation that answers it on
the opposite margin. *Woodward on Possit.*
INDE'NTURE. *n. f.* [from indent.] A covenant, so named be-
cause the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.
In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with
indenture English. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
The trick to his grief will find
How firmly these indentures bind. *Swift.*
INDEPENDENCE. *n. f.* [Independence, Fr. in and dependence.]
INDEPENDENCY. *n. f.* [Independence, Fr. in and dependence.]
1. Freedom; exemption from reliance or con-
trol; state over which none has power.
Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a
human soul, and some intimations of its independency on mat-
ter. *Addison's Spectator.*
Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as
long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our inde-
pendence. *Pope.*
12 E
Give